



WEDNESDAY,
APRIL 7, 1954

THE JERUSALEM POST

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RECOMMENDED FOR SCHOOL USE.

Column One
BY
David Courtney

Heated Debate On Compensation For IZL War Invalids

THE House of Commons on Monday gave vent to a universal foreboding. That itself may have helped. The Labour Opposition's motion, carefully worded by Mr. Attlee to avoid a party debate, was given general acclamation. The Prime Minister accepted it, as he was expected to do, with only the qualification that its proposal for "an immediate initiative by Her Majesty's Government to bring about a meeting between the Prime Minister and the heads of the administrations of the United States and Russia," should not commit the Government to present policy. It would obviously be premature to seek this top-level conference before the Geneva Conference on the Far East had shown whether some of the most serious obstacles to four-power agreement could be got out of the way.

THE battle of Dien Bien Phu must be won and lost before the Geneva chances can be fairly assessed and, indeed, before America can be persuaded to tie its hands in the matter of the Atom and Hydrogen bombs. Mr. Dulles has just spoken of "unity of action" to meet the Communists threat in Indo-China. Asia and in some quarters was taken to mean that if the tide turns against France in Indo-China America may consider military intervention, if necessary against China. It is hard to believe that the U.S. would use against the Chinese mainland anything approaching the weapon recently tried out in the Pacific and the effects of which, in that lonely region, have caused world consternation. But it is also hard to believe that America would at this stage deny itself, by submitting the question of the Hydrogen bomb and its use to allied or still lesser international decision, the right to frighten its enemies with the prospect of their being blown to pieces or made mortally sick by an armament to which, as far as Sir Winston Churchill was able to tell, no other nation has an equivalent reply.

IT is an infernal problem threatening the world with an infernal fate and there is no convincing solution in sight. Sir Winston Churchill, who retains, as he should, some faith in the benevolence of civilized government and especially in the human conscience, believes the Hydrogen-bomb will work as a deterrent to war. It is a reasonable supposition but the margin of risk is still great, and at the very least the existence of the weapons and their continuous development must keep the world in a state of nerves unless one of the two Powers who possess its secret gets so far ahead of the other that it can dictate to the world, even to the extent of neutralizing every one of its potential enemies. If there are any such people, and there are, then it is clear that we have not seen the end of the awful race and cannot begin to predict our own end. Mr. Strauss, America's chief atomic authority, has revealed that the recent Hydrogen-bomb tests in the Pacific were made because Russia was now challenging America's leadership in this field.

CHALLENGE and counter-challenge may not involve us in formal atomic war but may, from the sinister evidence of the Pacific, make life a hazardous matter for a great many people and a neuroticne trial for the world as a whole. Sir Winston Churchill expresses his faith in the scientists but it cannot be forgotten that after the March 1 test President Eisenhower was compelled to admit that "results had gone beyond what the scientists anticipated." At this stage there is no occasion for panic. At the same time it is equally difficult to remain complacent, if only because the risk of panic is itself extremely dangerous, not only to people who give themselves up to it but also to governments whose policies would inevitably be affected by panic among their people. Japan is a warning. Damage enough to cause alarm was done to its citizens and to the main protein diet of the Japanese people. The unavoidable exaggerations multiplied alarm, which now is having a marked political consequence in Tokyo and is expected to have a marked political consequence when the time comes. This, too, is a result of the March 1 test which the scientists did not take into account.

Jerusalem, April 7.

No War if Arabs Don't Want One—Sharett

There is no likelihood of war between Israel and the Arab states if the latter sincerely do not want it. Premier Moshe Sharett said yesterday in an interview with the United Press in Jerusalem. He pointed out that the General Armistice Agreement did not

Egypt, Syria, Jordan Gangs Raid Israel

Israel yesterday was raided from Egypt, Syria and Jordan, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

A sharp protest has been submitted to the Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission.

Near El Alamein, in the Huleh Valley, eight Syrians crossed the border, overpowered a shepherd from Kibbutz Dan, and stole a herd of sheep.

A short distance from Mei Neftach, near Jerusalem, fire was opened at 10:40 a.m. by Jordanians on an Israeli patrol. No one was wounded.

5 SEIZED IN BOAT

Egypt will not free the Israeli sailors she kidnapped until Israel returns five members of a fishing vessel whom she detained three months ago, the United Press reported from New York yesterday.

Official sources declared in Jerusalem yesterday that on March 22 a boat containing five Egyptians was seized in Israeli territorial waters about five kilometers from Bat Yam.

Since there was a grave suspicion that the men were infiltrators, a complaint was submitted to the Israel-Egypt Mixed Armistice Commission and a U.N. committee was asked to investigate.

If the men are found to be infiltrators they will be dealt with by normal process of law. Should they be found to be bona fide fishermen they will be handed over to Egypt in accordance with the Armistice Agreement.

The demands, including advance payments on companies and on independent earners (in the higher brackets) were not realistic and the last demand was that the citizens would not make an honest declaration. He asked for reasonable rates and full enforcement.

He said that it was no longer sensible to extend the facilities for cooperatives serving only their own members to the big transport companies and to non-distributing agencies, as Tarsus.

There was still nothing in the new law, he said, to encourage saving or investment, though the Income Tax law could be made into a major instrument for shaping economic policy.

Aluf Zvi Aviyan (top), protested violently against the repeated suggestion that the kibbutz either did not pay their taxes, or received favoured treatment.

(Govt. Adopts' — P. 3)

Tax Relief to Large Coops Opposed

In the debate on the first reading of the amendment to the Income Tax Law, Mr. S. Herzano, (General Zionist), said in the Knesset last night that the demands, including advance payments on companies and on independent earners (in the higher brackets) were not realistic and the last demand was that the citizens would not make an honest declaration. He asked for reasonable rates and full enforcement.

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Nation's Homage to Rothschilds

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Tuesday.—Baron Edmond and Baroness Adelaiade de Rothschild were laid to eternal rest at noon today on Ramat HaNadiv, a hill in the Carmel range in Zikhron Ya'akov, the village they founded, overlooking much of the country where many settlements proudly bear living witness to their name.

Members of the Rothschild family, prominent political and other public leaders, foreign diplomats and thousands of ordinary citizens attended the simple and dignified ceremony that marked the last stage of the Baron's and Baroness' journey

home to Zikhron, the village they chose as their resting place.

By 9 p.m. the right bank of the thousands of Haifa residents had gathered by the coffins in the Town Hall to pay their last respects. At 8 o'clock this morning Cantor Man of the Haifa Central Synagogue recited the *El Ma'alot* Eulogy at the Town Hall and Mr. James de Rothschild, Baron's side, sang the *Kaddish*.

The coffins were then lifted by two detachments of police officer cadets and constables, and the long funeral procession drove slowly through the streets of Haifa to the memorial park in Zikhron, passing in villages and settlements along the way.

The roads near the villages were lined by schoolchildren and residents, who stood in silence as the cortège drove past.

At 10:45 the procession reached the memorial park and the two coffins were slowly carried to the catafalque by the police units, preceded by an officer with drawn sword.

On the catafalque, the coffins draped in the national flag, were covered with the colours of the House of Rothschild.

Mr. and Mrs. James de Rothschild and Lord and Lady Nathaniel Victor Rothschild then took their places on a platform in front of the catafalque while the other distinguished guests were seated on either side. These included the late Baron's son, Baron Zvi, the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Y.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Good News for Smokers....

We take pleasure in informing the smoking public that since we have received a supply of the finest Macedonian and Turkish tobaccos, we are now, after a prolonged interruption, resuming production of

SHARON

the cigarette of quality awaited by all.

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100-ROOM
KASTEL HOTEL

166 IBN GABROL ST. COR. NORDAU BLVD.
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PRICE: 100 PRUTA

VOL. XXX, No. 7637

West May Warn Peking: 'Hands Off Indo-China'

Move Seen Embarrassing France

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Western "Big Three," backed by Australia and New Zealand, are expected soon to address a solemn warning to Communist China "to keep its hands off Indo-China."

The French Government was considering tonight this American proposal, received over the week end, and officials said France was in general agreement with it.

Foreign Ministry officials declined to say the contents of the American draft beyond saying it was a warning addressed to the Communists last August about the Korean truce.

The 16 United Nations powers which fought in the Korean war made it clear then that any presumption of aggression in Korea would be countered with action not words.

The U.S. was reported here to be desirous that non-Communist Asian nations should sign the new warning to the Peking Government as well as Australia and New Zealand. Siam and the Philippines were probably being asked to give their formal agreement according to diplomatic quarters here.

Dulles Busy

In Washington today, Secretary Dulles cancelled his weekly press conference because of pressure of business in the Department. A spokesman said he could not say whether the business was related to the Indo-China statement.

Now about the joint statement on Indo-China came while French politicians and diplomats were still pondering the significance of the statement of U.S. Secretary of State Dulles last night about Chinese Communists coming "awful close" to intervening in Indo-China.

The French Foreign Ministry maintained day-long silence about the Dulles statement, apart from saying that his facts tallied with information available here. But privately, Ministry officials said the Government had been seriously embarrassed by the outspoken stand taken by the Secretary of State.

Harms Negotiations

Officials here were unanimous that the Dulles speech would hurt the chances of ending the Indo-China war by negotiations at the Geneva conference later this month. There seemed to be a widening gap between the French Government and Parisian government to negotiates an end to the seven-year war and what seemed the American intention to terminate the conflict by a military victory, diplomatic quarters said.

The French Government decided today to ask the U.S. for the delivery of 50 four-engine bombers within the shortest possible time to be thrown into the Dien Bien Phu battle, according to reports from usually reliable French sources. It also asked for more artillery and radar equipment, they said.

France Adamsant

A French Government spokesman tonight said France had not budged from her previous opposition to an international commission in the condition of the 23 atom-dusted French fishermen of the Fukuryu Maru continued today, and Tokyo University scientists raised the issue of the safety of the Fukuryu Maru.

French Government sources said Marshal Juin agreed to step down from his NATO command in return for a guarantee that he would be replaced by a French general. Parsons today indicated that a French general would succeed Marshal Juin.

Israel Plane Missing

An Israeli Air Force Spitfire plane was reported missing on Tuesday, according to reports from Amman. The plane joined in the search for the missing RAF plane, in the Akaba area, which carried relief supplies for Baghdad flood victims.

The Israeli Army spokesman had no comment on this report.

Political Storm Brewing in Britain

LONDON, Tuesday. — A major political storm appeared to be brewing in Britain today following the clash between Sir Winston Churchill and his Labour Party opponents in the Hydrogen bomb debate yesterday.

The Conservative Government gave qualified support to a Labor motion calling for an immediate Churchill-Sheffield-Malinska meeting to discuss the control of armaments. But agreement was only reached after Socialists had been in an uproar over an allegation by Sir Winston that the former Labour Government had abandoned a secret agreement with the U.S. on the use of Atomic weapons and the sharing of information on atomic energy.

Angry Socialists shouted "re-sign" to the Prime Minister and demanded that he withdraw. Sir Clement Attlee jumped to his feet immediately to repudiate the charge.

"The Times," commenting on the debate, blamed the Prime Minister for the degeneration of the discussion, which Mr. Attlee had opened on a grave, patriotic note" into a "sterile, angry and pitiful party wrangle."

The Liberal "News Chronicle" accused Sir Winston of having made one of the biggest mistakes of his career.

On the other hand, the Conservative "Daily Telegraph" said the Prime Minister was justly incensed by the outbreaks of Socialist publicists, but the blame did not seem to fall on Mr. Attlee, who had opened the debate in a stolidly moderate speech that did him credit.

Sir Winston Churchill today told the House that the U.S. had permitted British aircraft to inspect the Pacific Hydrogen bomb test sites a few hours after the March 1st explosion. He added that British technical observers had watched the explosions, but Britain had received facilities for collecting certain scientific data on their effects.

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Fly SAS

Gov't Adopts Proposals to Step Up Income Tax Collections, Cut Evasions

A 63-page report containing over 100 proposals to increase the efficiency of income tax assessment and collection was the subject of a press conference in the Finance Ministry yesterday.

The report, in preparation for the last six months by a committee headed by Mr. Zev Sharf, Secretary to the Government, calls for many technical legal and administrative changes, and has already been approved by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol.

The proposals are to be effected immediately with only those matters requiring Cabinet approval to be deferred. The report does not directly touch on matters of policy.

Mr. Sharf indicated the following suggestions as most important:

- All Government offices and agencies are to aid in creating efficient collection; a precondition for granting Governmental, Municipal, and public contracts will be payment of back income taxes.
- Other tax agencies and the National Insurance Institute will collaborate with the Income Tax Commission in exchanging information.

• All transactions of Government with citizens or corporations (letting contracts allocating currency, etc.) will be reported to the Commission.

• The Civil Service Commission will muster, from present Government personnel, and through examinations, which will be able to take 500 new employees for the Income Tax Commission in addition to the present 1,000. Some will be trained in a six-month "up-to-

House-to-House Checks" system.

• Raising "tax morale" by a stepped-up public relations programme over the radio, in the Press and through special publications.

• Administrative fines up to 25%.

• Increasing the categories of taxpayers who must keep books.

• Classifying types of enterprises according to the amount of income they should have.

• Fining all whose actual tax exceeds their returns by 10%.

• Making employees responsible with their employer for misstatement of earnings.

• Placing the onus of proving him/her innocent on the Comptroller. (To a protest that this would be unfair to taxpayers, Mr. Sharf replied, "We were appointed to aid the Commission, not obstruct it.")

• Appeals to be made to either a senior official or to semi-public committee, on taxpayers' request.

• In case of appeal the taxpayer will deposit 5% of the amount in question pending a decision.

• Introducing a "short-form" income tax form for employees who have no outside income if they pay monthly at the source.

• A one-time opportunity to make bank loans, with Treasury aid, to pay off tax arrears, if last year's and present tax is paid in cash.

Prompt Refunds

• Overpayments to be refunded promptly.

• Rewarding of the Law for simplification, passing tax simplifications before the beginning of the fiscal year—both to make the year's future taxes perfectly clear in advance.

• Employers' deductions at source to be handed over to Commission within seven (now 14) days.

• Special commissioners to deal with large companies and complicated returns.

The committee, which consisted of Mr. A. Arieli, Deputy Director-General of the Finance Ministry; Dr. T. Brosh, Deputy Income Tax Commissioner; Mr. A. Henig, Treasury Legal Adviser, and Mr. S. Lerner, former Director of the Southern Region, Civil Service Commission, and Mr. A. Grader, Committee Secretary, met 35 times and appointed four sub-committees.

A special investigation branch will be established, and facts supplied by informers will be considered. Compromises with delinquent tax-payers will be avoided and lists, according to profession or business, of evaders will be published.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Frozen meat for invalids: 500 gr. Medical Association coupons dated 4/4/54.

SOUTHERN AIRPORT: QH: 400.

Mr. Zevi 10, term: 1.

(Item)

Zalman (EDEK) Gruenberg Jenny Frenkel

ENGAGED

Tel Aviv, April 8, 1954.

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our beloved mother

Mrs. R. LESNOVER

of London

who passed away while on a visit to Israel, on the night of April 6, 1954.

Henry and Chava Lesnover

We express our deepest sympathy

to Mr. Bernhard Hirschfeld

in his bereavement on the passing away of his

MOTHER

S. Yarkony Ltd.

We wish to express our deepest sympathy and condolences to Capt. Zeev Hayam

(our Secretary)

in the death of his father

Eliezer Itzkowitz

Board of Examiners
Marine Department
Ministry of Communications
Meita.

(Item)

Nazareth Warms To Electioneering

By Mohammed Khalil Sulah,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Tuesday.—The five candidates of the Moslem Eastern quarter list for next Monday's Municipal elections have withdrawn their resignations and are to stand for election.

They have also terminated their surplus vote agreement with another Moslem list which was signed on March 29.

They had resigned last week in protest against alleged pressure exercised by the Military Governor to enter into a surplus vote agreement with the list headed by Majid el Fahoum and Mr. Z. Zuhri, M.K.

The election campaign is now getting into full swing, with polling in six days' time. The various lists are broadcasting their programmes with loudspeakers and distributing hundreds of leaflets.

The propaganda is directed primarily against the Communist Party which has, for its part, started to intensify its anti-Jewish and anti-Israel campaign.

The Communists are exploiting the Muslim disorder incident and the killing of an Arab resident by a Zippori settler last week for their anti-Israeli campaign.

(Continued from Page 1)

Sprinkles, the Prime Minister and Mrs. M. Sharett, Chief Rabbi, L.H. Herzog; Mrs. Chaim Weizmann; Mr. and Mrs. D. Ben Gurion; members of the Government; the President and Judges of the Supreme Court; Members of the Knesset; the Mayors of all the Municipalities; the British Ambassador; Sir Francis Evans, the French Charge d'Affaires and Military Attaché (in the absence abroad of the Minister); the Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan; Mr. Berl Locker; Dr. Nahum Goldman and other representatives of the Jewish Agency; senior Armed Forces and Police officers, and PICPA staff.

Communist T.U. Must Evacuate Building

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Tuesday.—An appeal by the Communist Party against an evacuation order issued against the Communist Trade Union Congress by Magistrate Azis Jarjura is dismissed by the District Court here today.

The Court ruled that the minimum needed by a student to maintain himself for one month was given at IL.85 to IL.90. Of this sum, IL.85 is for food; IL.20 to IL.25 for rent; IL.20 for tuition; IL.10 for books, etc.; and IL.8 to IL.10 for travel expenses and incidental costs.

The spokesman admitted that only 100 of the 180 places provided for students in Allenby barracks were occupied, but said the reason was that the Communists had been "creating disturbances and being a nuisance" to the householder who lived next door.

After today's dismissal of the appeal, the Communists installed five loudspeakers on the building which they played at full strength.

New Type of Infra-Red Light Source Emerges at Institute

REHOVOT, Tuesday.—A new type of infra-red light source has emerged as a technical development of the work done in the Infra-red Laboratory of the Weizmann Institute of Science, it is learned.

This new source has attracted much attention among spectroscopists throughout the world. Dr. Joseph H. Jaffe, who is in charge of the Infra-red Laboratory of the Institute's Department of Optics, has received requests for reprints of a paper on the subject which he contributed to the December issue of the Journal of the Optical Society of America.

Among the 800 men engaged in land-clearing and afforestation are 100 building a road from Ruppin Road to the future Hebrew University campus, at Givat Ram.

A 500 dunam tract opposite Hakiya, which has been allocated to the Hebrew University by the Development Authority, is being levelled and cleaned of scrub. The labourers are laying out a botanical garden and preparing the ground for its first buildings.

Construction of the Eliezer Kaplan School of Economics and Social Sciences is to start in July, followed by the erection of student hotels, accommodating 600, and quarters for the Jewish National and University Library.

The daily wage for emergency unemployment workers is IL.100 per month, or IL.900 from IL.3,900 to IL.4,100 on April 1. It was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

The Government is now providing 8,000 such work-days which are allocated among 16,000 men, giving each about 12 days' employment each month.

Jerusalem County Council Discussed

The Supreme Court yesterday issued an order nisi against the Ramat Gan Council to show cause why they refused to grant a permit for the opening of a new cinema.

The application stated that he intended to build a large amount of capital to buy a plot in the city with a half-completed building on it. He bought the plot, says the applicant, after it had been determined that the building could be converted into a cinema.

He charged that the Council failed to grant a permit because it affected the income of the Gal Or cinema in Ramat Gan.

The applicant further charges that one of the partners of the latter cinema, or his relative, is a member of the Council.

In requesting the order nisi, the applicant stated that there are no legal grounds for refusing the permit.

The Court is composed of Justices Olszak, Zusman and Landau.

(Item)

Jailed Three Months For Taking Bribe

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—For accepting a bribe as an inducement not to press criminal charges, an official of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Itzhak Yakubovitch, was today sentenced to three months in prison by the Tel Aviv District Court.

Miss Livni was seriously injured in a car accident in 1952 when the Foreign Minister's car in which was a passenger crashed into a truck near Hartuv in the Jerusalem Corridor.

She sued the driver, Mr. Eliash Frankel, and the Attorney-General for IL.102,000.

(Item)

Asks Permission To Murder 'Molester'

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—A man who today asked the Magistrate Court's permission to murder an alleged murderer, his son, was remanded for trial to the District Court.

The man, M. Margolis, is charged with sending a letter to Supreme Court Justice A. Witkin, Relieving President of the Jerusalem District Court.

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(Item)

Customs Officials Carried Out Their Inspection in the Caravan and the Ship Drove Straight to the Port of Haifa

The customs officials carried out their inspection in the caravan and the ship drove straight to the port of Haifa.

The ship Messia left in the afternoon with a total of 97 passengers.

(Item)

WANTED URGENTLY

Hanger, Factory or Similar Premises

Minimum 400 sq.m.
Herrity or Tel Aviv
Wanted for immediate
use and long office
accommodation.

Please phone 4009, Tel Aviv, 8-6 p.m.

Father of Yishuv' Comes Home

By Mohammed Khalil Sulah, Jerusalem Post Reporter

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In a society based on equality of duties and rights, social policy would overreach its legitimate aims if it were understood as LANDLORDS one way AND road leading TENANTS to the benefit of one part of the people only and disregarding the claims of others. Tenants' protection is a case in point, and it is to be expected that the second reading of the proposed law which has at long last reached the Knesset's agenda, will provoke a spirited debate.

One aspect of this law is not subject to serious controversy. Although the existing laws date back to 1940 and 1941, when war conditions prevailed, the housing situation has not nearly improved to such an extent that tenants' protection can be dispensed with. Far from any substantial improvement, statistics show that the volume of building in 1953 dropped by almost half compared with 1952 though figures for the first months of the current year seem to be on the ascendant.

On the other hand, the existing shortage with all its concomitant hardship, raises the question whether it is not in part at least, the result of an unsatisfactory legal status of those who would otherwise engage in the building of dwelling houses, even if the ratio of cost and yield makes such investment attractive only on a long-term view. The Finance Minister himself admitted last week that few house owners are making money nowadays. It remains to be seen whether the higher rents allowed under the new law will act as an incentive for prospective private or corporate builders: apart from public housing schemes.

The new provision on sharing the cost of repairs is undoubtedly justified. Only a few weeks ago, the Jerusalem District Court laid down that the cost of sewage repairs must be borne by the landlord alone. If this is the law, it is indeed high time for reform. If services, such as sewage and drainage installations, cannot be financed by municipalities, there is no valid reason why they should be financed by the house-owner alone, without adequate participation of the tenants who constitute the vast majority of those benefiting from such improvements.

Unfortunately, the law in its present form makes no provision for cases where, as a result of unusual events, a house-owner was deprived of his property, or where tenants concluded a lease agreement after 1948 for a limited period and the trusting house-owner is powerless in the face of blatant bad faith. There may be other cases of hardship which would justify an extension of the jurisdiction of the rent tribunal. In eviction cases, the bill goes so far as to empower the courts to ignore the letter of the law when it is "just and equitable" to do so. This is an excellent rule, but it should be applied in both directions.

It is one of the characteristics of post-war economy that the share of rent in the family budget has dropped considerably in many countries as a recent United Nations survey shows. One of the consequences of this development is that an increase in rent does not substantially affect the cost of living. This is especially so in Israel where, in the index computation of September 1951, rent (including electricity) accounts for 76 points only out of a total of 1,000 points.

The underlying principles of the draft represent a welcome amendment of an outdated law. They maintain the necessary protection of tenants, without unduly increasing his financial burden, but provide room for better protection of houseowners, not only in the interest of a comparatively small group, but in the more pressing interest of a new and constructive approach to the housing problem.

Nurses Honoured on World Health Day

"The Nurse" is the theme of this year's World Health Day, celebrated today. Local celebrations include meetings of nurses, lectures in schools on hygiene and health, and open house for secondary school pupils at the 11 nurses' schools throughout the country. Special programmes will be broadcast this evening by Kol Israel.

PIONEER OF HEALTH



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

"The world needs more and yet more nurses. On the surface the estimate seems of our planet it is estimated that there is one professionally trained nurse to every 300 of the inhabitants. In some other countries the ratio is about one to 300,000."

Dr. M.G. Candau,
Director General of the World
Health Organization.

TODAY, World Health Day, which marks the anniversary of the coming into force in 1948 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, is being celebrated for the sixth successive year in most of the countries of the world. This year's theme "The Nurse, Pioneer of Health" has been chosen to mark also the centenary of Florence Nightingale's historic labours for the sick and wounded of the Crimean War. Florence Nightingale founded the nursing profession as we know it today, reformed hospital sanitary organization, helped improve the health of the British Army at home and in India, and was the pioneer of our modern services of district nursing and public health nursing.

Brought up in social comfort in English country houses, and travelling on the Continent or in the Middle East, Florence Nightingale was given a general education which was carried a good deal beyond the college standard of today.

She had an excellent brain and characteristic of her many-sided personality were her quickness of observation, her receptivity, her absorbed, commanding and gave back, summarizing her point of view often with great force, rather unkindly, generally relieved by her sense of humour. She possessed prodigious powers of digesting, retaining and marshalling masses of facts and figures.

Florence Nightingale was not young when she finally took up an independent nursing career against the wishes of her wealthy Victorian family. She was acute aware of her lack of professional preparation. There was no opportunity for training as a nurse, and she had to rely mainly on the theoretical preparation she had planned for herself and her own remarkable ideas on what nursing ought to be.

During her stay in Rome in 1847, she studied the Roman Catholic Sisters and their way of organizing and training and she obtained a special dispensation to stay with the Sisters of Charity in Paris for a while in 1853.

A visit was paid to the "Institution for the Practical Training of Deaconesses" at Kaiserwerth on the Rhine in 1850 following a three-month stay there in 1851. She received much inspiration from Kaiserwerth for her future work, and talked about it as her "spiritual home," but she did not pretend that she actually received any "training" as a nurse.

In the first years after the Crimean War, Miss Nightingale devoted herself to the improvement of the health of the British Army through participation in committee work and planning permission to stay with the Sisters of Charity in Paris for a while in 1853.

Supposing the patient to be possessed of common sense—how can the casual visitor "cheer" him if he contradicts the opinion of a medical attendant? Unquestionably the latter may, and often does turn out to be wrong. But which is most likely to be wrong?

On the other hand, there is no one so credulous as a credulous friend of a credulous invalid, except perhaps, the credulous friends of a credulous invalid.

How often does it happen that, as sooner have the doctor and nurse come to a perfect understanding as to what must be done, than the patient, who is told what to do by his old friend or an old school-fellow, who is told on the contrary, by a patient, doctor, nurse, has been wrong, and that such strict other management would answer better; and everything is upset, confidence is destroyed, and everyone is annoyed, but the real patient is interested, and that is the main point.

So also as to all the advice showered so profusely upon the sick, to leave off some occupation, to try some other doctor, some other house, pills, powder, or specific medicine, or to change the doctor, who exhort the sick man not to believe his own doctor, because "doctors are always mistaken," but to believe some other doctor, because "this doctor is always right."

A sick person also intensely enjoys hearing of any material good—any positive practical success of the right. He has so much to tell what might be done by a real friend or an old school-fellow, who is told on the contrary, by a patient, doctor, nurse, has been wrong, and that such strict other management would answer better; and everything is upset, confidence is destroyed, and everyone is annoyed, but the real patient is interested, and that is the main point.

She was already world-famous as a war nurse—she became also a hospital expert of international reputation. Her work as a hospital reformer started in about 1858 and continued to 1865.

Florence Nightingale, in "Notes on Nursing,"

1859.

MUSICAL DIARY

THE Kol Yisrael orchestra, conducted by George Singer, presented an interesting concertary 20-minute programme on Sunday. There was the world premiere of M. Tennen's two orchestral pictures: "Allegro con fuoco" and "Scherzetto." This is music, neo-romantic in mood, attractive in melody and scoring. While the first picture is on the popular side, the second, and especially the third, seems more like a musical drama, with some affinities to Cesar Franck and Milhaud's polytonality.

The rendering of this unusual work was excellent.

Lola Granetman Recital

WE missed the opening piece of Lola Granetman piano recital at the Beit Hahalom on Sunday night, but Brahms' sonata in C Major, op. 1 was interpreted with devotion and animation, no easy task for such a young lady. Miss Granetman had given her first performance with her first rate rendering of Joseph Tal's sonata and three preludes by František Martin. We had heard both works performed recently in Jerusalem by the same gifted musician. Chopin's "Impromptu" op. 66 and Ballade in G Minor, op. 23 were interpreted poetically and delicately, but at times we missed the whole work in Hebrew or half-Hebrew, half-Latin.

G.W.B.

In Haifa

CONDUCTOR Iosef Patin is well known for being a treasure-seeker in contemporary Music. Last season he served the St. Peter's Chamber Choir, "Hildegard" by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra in June; the conductor will be Ferenc Friesz, who will bring the four solo singers from Italy.

He will sing in a Hebrew translation of the Latin text, Ephraim Dror, will be used. In this case the choir would have to sing in Hebrew while the soloists would perform their parts in Latin. No performance at all would be preferable to a

presentation of the "Requiem" in such a bi-lingual fashion.

As far as I know, there is no basis on which Latin or Hebrew can be sung on the concert stage. If we can't develop, or afford, tolerance towards some eternal values in music, and consequently are unable to reproduce it in that pure form, which was conceived, it should perform it as it is.

A Schubert lied—in a good translation of the German text—may retain its intrinsicality when it is sung in Hebrew, like a Verdi opera sung in German or a Wagner opera sung in Italian. A good homely representation not only a composer's musical homage, but essential musical and traditional liturgical texts rooted in the Christian faith, and therefore separation of the music from the original text is. Mass will always be offensive.

The main argument against performing the "Requiem" in Latin is ostensibly that some choristers would not understand the language, and therefore some specific phrases like "Christe Eleison" or "Iesu Domine." Such objections should be respected—but they should not prevent us from hearing the "Requiem" in Latin. The singers in question should, if possible, be assisted by giving them the performances of the "Requiem." Or, if they only object to some specific phrases, single words could be changed, so that, for instance, instead of "Christe Eleison," "Kyrie Eleison" should be sung a second time.

Such a double coring is less damaging than to have the whole work in Hebrew or half-Hebrew, half-Latin.

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Inquiry on Montesi Affair Is Respite for Scelba

By WAYLAND YOUNG

THE Montesi Affair, the biggest of the three scandals which are now harrowing Italy, has reached a definitive stage, and the hard-pressed Government of Signor Scelba can expect several months breathing-space. An instructive, if marginal, inquiry has at last

landed in court: where was the "testament"? She had posted it back to Cagliari that morning. Adjournment: police sirens in the streets; and the testament was fished out of letter box and brought to court.

The judge opened it, describing his actions thus: "We tear along the top of the envelope; we extract a simple sheet of white paper folded in two: we unfold it, and we read."

As everyone had expected, the paper named Giampiero Piccioni, the band-leader son of Attilio Piccioni, Italy's present Foreign Minister. The trial of Mr. Piccioni immediately opened for the first time.

The trouble began last April when Wilma Montesi was found dead on a beach. The police said that it was an accident. Two months ago a young journalist, Silvano Muto, alleged that she had been thrown there after a drug orgy, and that Government and Vatican personalities were involved in a

"Every nurse should be one who must be no gossip, no vain talker; she should never answer questions about her sick except to those who have a right to ask them; she must be strictly sober and honest; but more than this, she must have a respect for her employer, for God, for the precious gift of life is often ill-placed in her hands; she must be a sound, and close, and quick observer; and she must be a woman of delicate and decent bearing."

At the Tenth International Congress of Nurses held in Rio de Janeiro in July 1953, an International Code of Nursing Ethics was accepted by nurse representatives from 46 countries. It is built on Miss Nightingale's basic statements.

THAT the pioneer tradition of nursing is still strong today is exemplified by the 140 international nurses who have gone out to work in 21 different countries which have joined WHO's help in building up their nursing services. Theirs is no routine job. It calls for initiative, for conviction, and also for real physical endurance. Indeed, no country in the world has yet reached the point where the nurse's job is static on paper.

Two revolutionary features of Miss Nightingale's plan of how to prepare nurses for their functions were, first, the financing of professional preparation. There was no opportunity for training as a nurse, and she had to rely mainly on the theoretical preparation she had planned for herself and her own remarkable ideas on what nursing ought to be.

Supposing the patient to be possessed of common sense—how can the casual visitor "cheer" him if he contradicts the opinion of a medical attendant? Unquestionably the latter may, and often does turn out to be wrong. But which is most likely to be wrong?

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So also as to all the advice showered so profusely upon the sick, to leave off some occupation, to try some other doctor, some other house, pills, powder, or specific medicine, or to change the doctor, who exhort the sick man not to believe his own doctor, because "doctors are always mistaken," but to believe some other doctor, because "this doctor is always right."

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It is regrettable that the British Government still relies on the continued services abroad and at home. They are bound to blame for the severe suffering suffered by British policy in the Middle East, but they have learned nothing new in all these years.

It is a mystery to me how the Royal Artillery has been honoured in many countries by the naming of institutions and streets after him. His birthplace in Silesia, now Poland, has been called Ehrenberg. Town in Israel, there is nothing to remind us of him. We are very generous in enhancing names of very limited importance, but this man, one of the great sons of the Jewish people, is nowhere commemorated.

Yours etc.,
H. BROOK

Tel Aviv, April 2.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir.—The contents of Mr. Shaya Shapiro's column in your paper on March 20 are very much to the point, having regard to the present situation in this country since 1942, and many opportunities were afforded me to observe the hostile attitude of the British Colonial Service towards the aspirations of the Yishuv.

The formulation of policy for Palestine was based on reports compiled by the British civil servants whose antagonism towards our progress was based not only on political reasoning but also subconsciously on a purely selfish interest in preserving their positions. They had only one aim: that they could not be guides to us, a deciding factor so far as we were concerned.

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